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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. IX. GETHYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864. NO. 3.

POETRY.

THE BLUSH.

Was it unholly? Surely not!
The tongue no pure thought can speak
And from the heart no feeling flow,
More chaste than brightens woman's cheek.
How oft we mark the deep ting'd rose,
Soft mantling where the lily grew,
Nor deem that where such beauty blows,
A treacherous touch is concealed from view.
That thorn may touch some tender vein,
And crimson o'er the wounded part!
Unheeded, too, a transient pain
Will flush the cheek and thrill the heart.
On beauty's lid the gem-like tear
O'er sheds its evanescent ray,
But scarce is seen to sparkle, ere
'Tis chased by beaming smiles away!
Just as the blush is form'd and flies—
Nor owns reflection's calm control—
It comes—it deepens—fades and dies—
A gush of feeling from the soul.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOALE.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.
The winter of 1777, which so much distressed our army, was distinguished, as is well known, by a more than ordinary series of calamities. Such was its intense coldness, it has ever gone by the name of the "hard winter," and is still called so by all who took any part in our revolutionary campaign. Sir William Howe was succeeding in all his enterprises throughout Pennsylvania, and by a succession of victories, had created a disheartening feeling throughout the American Army, which in proportion as its enemies succeeded, lost that energy for which they were so much distinguished, and which was about to win for them the glorious title of their country's preservers. After abandoning Germantown, Sir William concentrated his whole force at Philadelphia, and stationed troops on both sides of the Delaware to prevent the inhabitants adjacent going thither for provisions, and to destroy foraging parties sent out by our army.
Valley Forge, distant about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, had been fixed upon by Washington for the winter quarters of the Americans, where they experienced hardships, unparalleled in the annals of war. Their way might have been traced thither, history tells us, by a track of blood from their feet, which they left in marching without shoes or stockings, over the frozen ground between White-mountain and Valley Forge. All the circumstances of this distressing campaign are too deeply graven on the heart of every freeman to need relating here.
At this time the situation of the inhabitants of Philadelphia who could not follow Washington, was heart-rending in the extreme. Subject as they were to daily, nay hourly abuse of the British, insult heaped upon them, not only by the soldiers, but by the officers themselves, and forced to obey the tyrant of an hour, they could do nothing to redress themselves, but were obliged to submit, laying up their wrath for a future day of retribution, which, happily, was not far off. To obtain even the common necessities of life, they were obliged to go to Bristol, distant about twenty miles from Philadelphia, and they had not only to go that distance, but even such a privilege was denied them unless a pass was procured from Sir William; for British sentinels had been placed at small intervals along the road, rendering it next to impossible to reach the "Mills" at Bristol without one. The British lived in the most sumptuous style, spending their days in feasting and rioting, trusting in fancied security, while the wrath of an insulted nation was gathering black and mighty above them, ere long to burst in a storm of vengeance over their devoted heads, shaking the country to its very centre, and scattering the myrmidons of a proud and tyrannical king from the land of the free. While they were indulging in riotous excess, in the midst of luxury, Washington, at Valley Forge, borne down by privations, weakened by fatigue and hunger, lay almost famished, was plotting the means, which was ended in driving them from our shores, and raising the "star spangled banner" of Liberty over a free and happy people.
A poor woman of the name of Copely with a family of small children, was suffering more in the heart of the British plenty, than her husband was with the disheartened Americans at Valley Forge. By the tyranny of the soldiers, she had been left almost without nourishment for her little ones, and she had repeatedly applied to the officers for a pass, but they either disregarded her entreaties, or having weighed matters on their hands, neglected to furnish her with it. After many fruitless solicitations, she resolved to apply to Sir William himself. Upon hearing her story, he promised her a pass, but promises were all she received from the haughty leader; and last, stung by these repeated disappointments, and urged forward and emboldened by the cries of her children, she resolved to set off without the necessary safeguard, and endeavor to reach the "Mills" by circuitous paths.
After giving her little ones into the care of a friend, as needy as herself, she commenced this arduous undertaking, alone, without a pass, without a friend on the route, without a chance of finding any refreshment, during the whole journey. As she toiled on the tedious way, sometimes a sense of her loneliness, and the long route she had undertaken, would

come overpoweringly upon her, and she would be almost induced to abandon the project, and to return to her unhappy home, and with the thoughts of home came the images of her children, while she seemed to hear their bitter cries, and then, new nerved, she would press on, resolved to surmount every obstacle, or perish in the attempt. She kept the regular route till near where a sentinel was placed, and then, leaving the beaten path, she plunged into a trackless forest to avoid them, and then returned again to the main road.
Thus she contrived to pass many of them unquestioned and in safety. This she continued to do through the day, but owing to her serpentine route she made but little progress towards the Mills. When the shades of evening approached, and she found herself far from any habitation where she had forced her way, her resolution began to fail, but as the thoughts of home flashed across her mind, she redoubled her energy to reach some human track, were it nothing more than an enemy's guard house.
Thus she toiled on until night set in, when not only her courage but her strength began to fail her. The agonized mother now only looked for some tree to ascend, thinking it better to pass the night upon the limbs, than the frozen ground. She tried to climb several, but was so benumbed with cold, and faint with fatigue and hunger, her feeble limbs refused to aid her. At length she found one, rising but little from the ground, and shooting off in a horizontal direction, which seemed to afford a resting place, and by an exertion which required all her remaining strength, she succeeded in reaching where the limbs so crossed each other as to give a transient resting place.
The horrors of that night to her, who thus in the middle of the cold winter had left her home, and was now alone in the depths of the forest, can better be conceived than described. Afraid to sleep, lest she should sleep to wake no more, or should lose her hold on the limbs and fall to the ground, when she must inevitably perish—almost frozen with intense cold—rubbing her limbs with one hand and clasping the icy branches with the other, she sat ruminating on the difficulties she had yet to contend with. At times her resolution would seem to leave her, but the chilling winds, whining through the leafless trees, would remind her of her little sufferers at home, which was enough to raise the spirits of the faithful mother, even in this hour of peril and trial.
It would be fruitless to attempt to narrate the feelings of the doubly distressed mother throughout this long and dreary night. With what rapture did she hail the first glimmerings of light in the eastern horizon! Never was the light of day more welcome to the released inmate of a dungeon, than was the first ray of the sun on that eventful morning; and yet it rose but to witness new horror and new suffering. The heroic mother, supported by the hope of giving food once more to her little ones, still kept on the toilsome way. After suffering almost incredible horrors, which she bore with a magnanimity far above that of the Spartan mother, she at last reached the Mills. She could only articulate "food! food! my babes! babes!" and sunk exhausted and almost lifeless at the miller's feet.
By the kind aid of the miller's wife, she was brought from her exhausted state into something like life. Long before she had gained the least strength, did she try to get away from her kind retainers, but they knowing she would never reach home in such a condition, would not suffer her to undertake the journey. She staid some days with the kind family, but at last they yielded to her repeated solicitations, and permitted her to set out. After filling a bag which she had brought with her, with flour, for which the miller would receive no remuneration, she commenced her return.
Many now living remember the six Dowells, or as they were more commonly called the six Doales, who about the time of which we are writing, began to be distinguished by their deeds of heroic bravery. They were a hardy brotherhood, not one of them less than six feet high, strong of limb and swift of foot. They lived entirely by plunder, but never plundered Americans. Extremely partial to them they did all in their power to harass and weaken the British, and if their secret deeds could be brought to light no doubt many a Harry Birch could be found among them. The exploits of these men, were of such a nature that they could not fail to become the talk of both armies; danger seemed never to enter their imaginations—total strangers to fear—and their only apparent object, plunder from Sir William's troops, though sufficient evidence had been obtained that under the cover they secretly did the Americans more good, than many of that day were willing to believe. But they so managed it as to be high in the confidence of the leaders of both armies. At one time they would be in the heart of Philadelphia,

the almost dying Mrs. Copely commenced her journey with the additional encumbrance of a bag of flour, and was returning with comparatively a light heart to her home. Home! how did she redouble her speed and strain every nerve, at the thought of the happy faces she would make at home! Many dangers lay between her and that beloved place; she had yet many difficulties to encounter, which appalled a stouter heart than hers, but urged on by such motives, she could not be other-wise than heroic. She had passed in her usual manner the guard at Frankford, and had hardly gained the highway, when a tall, active man sprang from the bushes into the road before her. She had frequently heard of the Doales but had never seen them; but from the similitude of the stranger with the description she had received, she did not doubt it was one of them who stood before her. Uncertain whether it was friend or foe she stopped short in her way, afraid either to retreat or go on, and standing half bent down with the weight of the pack, and her anxious face fixed intently on the commanding figure before her, she seemed ready to supplicate compassion from the British officer, or to demand assistance from an American. Such an attitude struck to the heart of the kind-hearted Doale, for it was one of them—and he instantly came forward and placed a letter in her hand. One glance showed her the well known hand of her husband, and she kissed it over again, mingled thanks to the Doale and thanks to her Maker in the most incoherent manner, for preserving her husband. After she had finished reading it, he said:
"Your husband is still well, madam, and he requests me to say he would shortly be with you and his little ones."
Tears stood in the eyes of the mother, as he mentioned the young subjects of her care, and she involuntarily grasped the flour still closer, as if she feared the hard earned booty would be wrested from her. The Doale continued:
"Money is scarce with both your husband and yourself, may I see you look at your burden as if it contained the wealth of worlds, but cannot last long. My means are ample—here," continued he, offering her a purse—"there is a little to keep you from want these hard times." She hesitated to receive it. "Do not refuse it, madam, the amount is small, but is all I have with me. Take it—I shall never miss it. Give me no thanks, but hasten on your way, there is a sentinel but a small distance before you, take the road to the left—be quick—farewell—may heaven bless you!" and pressing the purse in her hand, he disappeared in the thick under-wood.
"Nay heaven bless thee, excellent man," said the mother, as she looked first at the gold, and then at the place where the Doale had vanished, as if to assure herself of its reality; but recollecting his caution to be quick, she turned down the road he had directed.
As she pursued her way along the narrow path pointed out to her, she indulged herself in pleasing anticipations, which she had before hardly dared to think of. Her burden seemed less heavy, as the thought of the happy faces she should make at home came over her. Already in imagination she was seated in her little home by a crackling fire, watching the baking bread and looking with delight upon the smiling faces around her. Giving herself up to grateful reflections without thinking of the road, she had nearly arrived at Vine Street, when the startling cry of "halt," broke upon her ear in tones which banished every pleasing dream from her mind, and made the blood run chill through her veins. She started and almost overcome with fear, found herself in the custody of a British sentinel.
"Woman! where is your pass?"
"Oh sir, I have none—for my children's sake, I—"
"Curse your children and yourself! What business have I with the rebel brats? It were better for them to die than live and be enemies of the king. You are without a pass—this flour is mine—go your ways, and thank my generosity that you are not sent to the guard-house!"
The poor woman said nothing, for she knew any thing she could say would not avail her, but the thoughts of her helplessness crowded dark and heavily through her mind. After encountering so many privations and hardships to gain this little store for her family, to have it thus wrested from her by a brutal soldier, without one effort on her part to preserve it, seemed too much, and she was about attempting to gain something from the retreating soldier, when the benevolent Doale came out of the wood apparently to her aid. Her hopes were again raised—but his whole demeanor was changed—for tall, stately Doale, was now substituted the sloping form and averted face of a humble applicant. With an appearance of humiliating meekness, he approached the soldier with hesitating steps, and begged of him to return the flour to the woman, offering to pay him for the price of it if he would.
"Fool!" exclaimed the sentinel, "what business have you to interfere? Off, or you shall pay the price of your temerity!"
The Doale's eye lighted up with a momentary expression of fierceness, but was instantly quelled, and he repeated his request, offering to pay double the price of the flour, if he would return it.
"Have a care how you speak to me,

yonder is a guard house; with one word I can bring down the whole guard upon you," replied he, apparently feeling something like fear, as the Doale began to raise himself, and exhibit his personal strength.
He again urged him to return the flour, telling him of the privation she had suffered, and of her distress at home.
"The devil take the distress and 'you too,' muttered he, 'do you, a paltry rebel, pretend to bandy words with me, a loyal subject of his majesty!—Off, or I will seize you as a spy!"
The Doale slowly raised himself to his full height, apparently unable to quell the rising spirit within him. His eyes flew like lightning from the sentinel to the guard house, from the guard-house to the sentinel, as if to see his exposure, and then turning deliberately to the sentinel, he said, emphatically:
"You will not return the flour?"
"No."
"Now, by my hopes of freedom, and by my country's wrongs you shall," and seizing him by his throat, he threw him on the ground ere he had time to utter a cry.
"Run—run," said he to the woman, "pass Vine street and you are safe!"
She seized the flour and did as he directed, and gained the place of safety. The Doale drew from his bosom a pistol, and as soon as he saw the woman safe, placed it on the forehead of the prostrate sentinel, and the next moment the brutal soldier's brains were scattered on the ground. The guard of armed men were seen hastening to where they heard the report of the pistol. The Doale looked round him for an instant, and comprehending the difficulty of escape, mentally resolved not to be discovered in the act of killing a British sentinel, if human exertion could save him, and raising himself up from the body, he seized the dead man's musket, and sprang into the wood.
"Down with the villain!" "Shoot him down!" "Bring him dead or alive!" echoed from one camp to the other, and the whole line of pickets were instantly alarmed. In the mean time the Doale was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced.
The only course left for him to pursue was to mount his horse, which was concealed in the wood and fly to the Delaware; could he once cross that he was safe. He knew exactly where a boat was situated that he had often used in an emergency.
He reached his horse and soon distanced the now generally alarmed guards. He had nearly reached the little nook, where he knew his boat lay, when his horse was stopped by a rough grasp on the bridle, and looking about him, he saw he was surrounded by at least fifty British soldiers; at the same instant his boat shot out from the little cove filled with British. To knock down the soldier at his horse's head with the butt of his musket, was but the work of a moment, but they immediately closed round him, and one who seemed clothed with authority among them, said:
"It is useless to defend yourself, you are now a prisoner. Your boat, which is already in my possession, excited my suspicions. Surrender in the king's name!"
"Base, hollow-hearted slave!" answered the Doale, as he pushed him off, "make a prisoner of me! not while there is life in this arm!" and exerting his utmost strength, he tried to force a passage through them. The guard levelled his gun as he said, "another step and you are a dead man!"
"Take death thyself, mercenary poltroon!" answered Doale. The guard fell—the Doale's musket was quicker than thought—and putting spurs to his spirited animal, with a bound he cleared them all. His case was now desperate—he knew it—knew the whole line of pickets on the north of him in Frankford were alarmed; behind him were the guards he had distanced; on the left Philadelphia filled with the enemy. He must pass the river or fall into the hands of the enemy. Not an instant was spent in thought; his horse was tried, he knew him well, he plunged unhesitatingly in, and the noble beast was soon sporting and struggling in the tide. Ere he had half crossed it, the river was thickly studded with boats filled with armed men. With life or death depending on his energy, he struck the spurs rowel deep in his horse, who seemingly understanding the danger, pressed on with renewed vigor, while the balls fell round them like hail, lashing the water into a foam in their path. In a moment more he was safe on the opposite side, the tide was fast running out, and he landed near Old Slip. As soon as he reached the shore and found himself on friendly ground his accustomed coolness seemed to return; turning himself in his saddle, he drew a second pistol from his pocket, and took deliberate aim at one of the boats.
"Down Captain, or the rebel's hall will reach you!"
This caution came too late; the figure which stood in the bow of the foremost boat, fell over, a lifeless corpse, into the river. The pursuers were paralyzed. Seeing his advantage he sent them a laugh of defiance, which rang over the waters as if in scorn, and drawing from his belt a straight sword, he took it by the point and threw it at the nearest boat. It went whirling and whistling through the air, exactly in the direction of the front

carman. He saw it in time, and jumping hastily up, the weapon struck directly where he had been seated, quivering with its point in the board, as if conscious it had not finished its errand. The Doale turned the horse's head and was instantly in the wood. The soldiers had withheld their fires, as if by common consent, while the scene was acting, but now recovering from their panic, showers of balls entered the harmless bushes, sending their leaves in all directions. But the Doale was safe—Providence rewarded his virtuous action to the poor woman, and he escaped unhurt!
The disappointed boatmen returned to the shore, and many of them still affirm it was not mortal man they had to deal with; and some even went so far as to say they saw a cloven foot in the stirrup, and as he rode through the water, saw a tail like that of a wounded serpent, twisting over the horse's back.
PEEPING.
The Norfolk Herald contains the following pleasant account of a punishment upon a Paul Pry:
Curious Fact.—A gentleman brought up with him from Old Point, last evening, a sheldrake with its bill enclosed between the shells of an oyster, which had been picked up as it was drifting to the shore, by the toll-collector of the drawbridge, at the mouth of Mill Creek. The sheldrake being a great diver, is supposed, in one of his submarine visits, to have found the oyster resting on the sandy bottom, with its valves distended, and presenting too great a temptation for any hungry duck to withstand, he without ceremony thrust in his long narrow bill to extract the delicious morsel; when the oyster, not approving of such familiarities, suddenly collapsed the portals of its little citadel, and held the intruder's head under water until it suffocated him; while, unable or unwilling to let go his hold, both oyster and duck were borne to the shore by the reluctant tide.
Anecdote of a Frog.—Skinner's Turf Register contains the following, which, it is said, is abundantly vouched for:—A lady, on going to her dairy a few days since, observed a frog leap from the spring and seize a locust (a cicada), which he held some time in his mouth, smoothing down his wings alternately with each paw, the locust all the time making its singing noise. He then swallowed it; but to the surprise of the lady, and apparent astonishment of the frog, it continued its singing in the maw of the frog, during as long a time as was occupied in skimming two pans of milk.
The Eye.—The use of shades and bandages on trifling affections of the eye, is an evil that cannot be too strongly reprobated; for the action of light and air being thus excluded, and the organ rigidly compressed, opthalmia, and even total blindness is not unfrequently the consequence of that which being perhaps merely a slight flow of humor, or a little extravasated blood, would have subsided in a few days, if judiciously treated, or even if left to itself.—Curtis on the Eye.
After the last war with England, a man imprisoned for some crime, confessed, as I recollect, that during his career of iniquity, he had entered into a conspiracy to seize President Madison, and deliver him to the British ships then lying in the Potomac, while he was a sentinel to guard the President's House.
Notes of a Traveller.
A freeman, reasoning upon his own rights, and aware of the legitimate purposes for which all governments are established, and the duties of those upon whom the obligation of administering them have been devolved by the people, would think it enough to break down any administration, that during a long series of years it had done nothing for the happiness of the people, or the prosperity and wealth and honor of the country. Not so those who support the measures of Jackson. "The most flagrant corruption among the public officers of the government—the most arbitrary assumptions and abuse of power on the part of the Executive, excite no alarm in the minds of the devoted partisans of this man, for the liberties of their countrymen. With them it is better that the arbitrary will of one man should be indulged, than that the rights of the people should be secure!"—Richmond Com.
Value of a Cent.—It is an old saying, that a "pin a day is a great year," by which common expression, some wise man has intended to teach thoughtless people the value of small savings. We shall endeavor to show the value of a somewhat higher article, though a much despised one—we mean a cent.
Cents, like minutes, are often thrown away, because people do not know how to do with them. Those who are economical of time (and all the great men on record have been so) take care of the minutes, for they know that a few minutes well applied, each day, will make hours in the course of a year, and in the course of a long life, they will make enough of time, if well employed, in which a man may accomplish some works useful to his fellow creatures, and honorable to himself.
Large fortunes, when gained honestly, are rarely acquired in any other way, than

by small savings at first, and savings can only be made by habits of industry and temperance. A saving man, therefore, while he is adding to the general stock of wealth, is setting an example of those virtues, on which the very existence and happiness of society depend. There are saving people who are miserly, and have no good quality for which we can like them. These are not the kind of people of whom we are speaking; but we may remark, that a miser, though a despicable fellow while alive, is a very useful citizen when dead. He has been compared to a tree, which while it is growing, can be applied to no use, but at last furnishes timber for house and domestic utensils, but a miser is infinitely more so, for he spends his life in accumulating wealth, and when after he has spent all his money, tries to spend that of other people.
Suppose a young man beginning to work for himself, could save but 5 cents a day; and we believe that there are few who could not do it. Who could not save that amount from his daily expenditures, without lessening his comfort? Yet, this with the accumulating interests, in the course of 10 years, will amount to the sum of \$330 54 cents; in 30 years to \$603 58 cents; in 50 years, to \$1,509 07 cents; in 40 years, to \$2,555; and in 50 years, to \$5,354 12 cents.
It will appear from this mode of calculation, that the amount doubles in about ten years. Let the process be continued 200 years, and this trifling sum of five cents each day, will produce a total of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, equal, perhaps, to all the banking capital in the U. States.—Blake's Young Order.
Take care of your Feet.—The circumstances in which wet and cold feet are most apt to cause disease, are where the person remains inactive; and where consequently, there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood, which then takes place towards the internal parts; for it is well known a person in ordinary health may walk about or work in the open air with wet feet for hours together without injury, provided he put on dry stockings and shoes immediately on coming home. It is therefore not the mere state of wetness that causes the evil, but the check to perspiration, and the unequal distribution of blood to which the accompanying coldness gives rise.—Curtis's Physiology applied to health.
A play in three acts, entitled "The Wandering Jew," the incidents of which commence with the crucifixion of our Saviour, and terminate with the end of the world, is now performing nightly at Paris to crowded houses.
The following anecdote has caused a great sensation at Algiers:—A Moorish woman, who had been for some time divorced from her husband, had formed a tender connection with a gallant Frenchman; which being discovered, she was taken before the Cadi, who ordered his alguazils to cut off the poor frail one's hands. She, however, managed to escape, and fled to the quarters of the General-in-Chief, whose protection she claimed, and offered to turn Christian in case of need. The worthy General assured her she might safely return to her dwelling, as he would himself obtain the promise of the Cadi, that no harm should come to her. But this wily Frenchman soon had the poor woman arrested a second time, and was about to give her up to the executioner. The General, who was justly irritated at this strange conduct, sent his aid-de-camp forthwith to the Magistrate, and ordered the barbarous execution to be suspended. Immediately the poor creature tore her veil, and, addressing the Cadi and his ulemas, told them, that, as the French were more humane than the Moors, she declared herself to be henceforth a French woman and a Christian. She ran to the chetrah, called upon the first man and woman she met, to be her godfather and godmother, and was baptized. The Moors were immediately dismissed. The Moors appeared to be affected with this conduct. It is very likely that many of their wives will follow the above example in order to escape from the ill treatment of their husbands.
French paper.
"I can conceive," says Governor Lumpkin, in his late message to the General Assembly of Georgia, "of nothing that can materially retard the prospective grandeur of our great American confederacy of States, except it be internal divisions. Let the chain that now binds us as one people be severed, and our glory will have departed forever. Whatever diversity of sentiment in matters of policy may agitate our beloved country, let us all agree that THE FEDERAL UNION MUST BE PRESERVED."
"Since the late dreadful fire at Wiener Newstadt, near Vienna, the bodies of 48 persons, who were either burnt or suffocated, were taken from the cellars and vaults of the block-houses.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Report for the Harrisburg Chronicle, for the year ending October 31, 1834, both days inclusive, extracted from the Report of the Auditor General.

RECEIPTS.	
Lands and Land Office fees,	\$33,707 32
Auction commissions,	12,900 00
Excise duties,	65,410 71
Dividends on bank stock,	127,531 00
Dividends on bridge, navigation and turnpike stock,	24,748 07
Turnpike bank dividends,	74,174 12
Interest on canal company dividends,	1,437 30
Tax on offices,	11,216 30
Tax on sales, &c.,	24,203 34
Tax on Secretary of State's office,	685 70
Turnpike licenses,	53,223 57
Dividends on dealers in foreign mds.,	65,832 17
Turnpike fees,	192 54
Distilled inheritance tax,	17,147 40
Distilled laws,	115 63
Distilled exempt fines,	1,180 70
Distilled clock peddlers' licenses,	2,122 76
Distilled clock and peddlers' licenses,	3,278 56
Distilled on co. sales and leases,	180,210 73
Tax on personal property,	27,500 32
Distilled,	949 61
Canal and Rail Road tolls,	308,799 15
Turnpike,	3,529,354 44
Distilled on sales,	144,273 30
Distilled on bank charters,	42,506 17
Distilled by the commissioners of the internal imp. fund,	100,000 00
Old debts & miscellaneous,	1,902 49
Balance in the treasury on 1st Nov. 1833,	4,876,744 65
Nov. 1834,	367,423 30
\$5,244,171 35	
EXPENDITURES.	
Internal Improvements,	3,679,095 39
Expenses of Government,	227,187 48
Militia expenses,	21,075 87
Pensions & gratuities,	25,813 75
Education,	40,560 43
State of Refuge,	6,000 00
Interest on Loans,	103,925 00
Pennsylvania claimants,	2,144 00
Internal improvement fund,	919,080 84
Penitentiary near Philadelphia,	64,822 91
Penitentiary near Pittsburgh,	64,111 75
Conveying convicts,	1,066 57
Conveying fugitives,	773 03
Defence of the state,	40 00
Miscellaneous,	15,151 22
Balance in the Treasury on 1st Nov. 1834,	5,190,079 15
\$5,244,171 35	

From the National Intelligencer.

UNPARALLELED DEPRIVITY.

On Thursday evening, the 6th instant, while Dr. Bayne and lady, of Prince George's county, Md., were absent from home, their two sons, aged 7 and 5 years, were suddenly seized with violent vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion was immediately entertained by their returning parents, that they were poisoned, which was soon strengthened by the successive deaths of both these innocent children. One of them was dissected, and the stomach, with its contents, sent to Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of Washington, who after applying the usual tests, pronounced it to contain two and a half grains of arsenic. Circumstances had in the meantime transpired, which fixed the horrid guilt upon a female black servant, only 14 years old. She was interrogated, and confessed the deed very readily; she said that she had taken arsenic from her master's shop, and strewn it over the supper of the children, which consisted of rice and milk. She also confessed that she was the person who, last year, made the attempt to burn the dwelling-house down, which was only frustrated by a timely discovery. But, oh! horrible to relate! she further confessed, that two years ago she also poisoned an infant, of 7 months old, the daughter of this much to be pitied couple, which then died very suddenly, without any suspicion of poison. What renders these acts more atrocious is, that she is one of an excellent family of servants, and has a kind and indulgent master and mistress to serve.

A. W. P.

CLEVELAND, (Ohio), Nov. 13.

Fortunate Escape.—The stage which left this place for Columbus on Monday evening last, in descending a hill in Brooklyn, about five miles south of this village, the night being very dark, ran off the road, and rolled down the steep bank, probably 60 or 80 feet, making summer-sets, and dragging horses, driver and all, along with it, and finally lodging in one promiscuous heap at the bottom. There were six passengers, among them was a lady and child, all of whom, with the driver & horses, escaped without the slightest injury. Very trifling damage was done to the coach. This was one of the most extraordinary escapes ever heard of.

A Singular Case.

The Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, relates the following extraordinary occurrence:

"A soldier in the celebrated battle of the 20th of August, 1794, was shot through the head. The ball entered the centre of the upper part of the forehead, and passing between the tables of the skull, made its exit about three inches back. The bone was of course torn to pieces, and a great number of fragments were driven downwards, even to the depth of two inches into the brain, a considerable quantity of which escaped. The symptoms were those of apoplexy. Upon removing the scalp, and trimming off the edges of the bone, the oblong opening of the cranium was wide enough to admit the finger.

No hemorrhage then occurred, but was said to have been profuse before the patient came into Dr. Carmichael's hands. In attempting to extract the spicula of bone, with forceps pushed into the substance of the brain, a kind of cataleptic convulsion came on, and was repeated at

each operation, till the whole were extracted. When the first convulsion took place, the doctor had his finger in the brain feeling for one of the fragments, and was surprised to find that the convulsion durably ceased, when the membranes simultaneously relaxed; subsequently on introducing the forceps, the same contraction several times recurred so as to grasp the instrument, coming and going with the general spasm. All the spicula being removed the wound was dressed in the usual manner, and the patient speedily recovered.

Before Oliver Cromwell ventured to turn the Long Parliament out of doors, he found it expedient to undertake it in public estimation. For this purpose he was very busy in representing it as a factious body, unworthy the confidence of the people, and inimical to the rights and liberties of the nation. When, in his own opinion, it had become sufficiently odious to be consummated his design of getting rid of it by entering the legislative hall with his soldiers, and expelling the members by force. Whatever might be the crimes and faults of the Parliament, England gained nothing by its violent dissolution. One prominent example of lawless violence shakes society to its centre. When law, order, and a written constitution prevail, the turbulent spirits of the body of mankind settle down into quiet and retirement. But when the head of society leads the way to violence and disorder, by every act or even by exciting language, he erects a beacon which soon attracts to a single point and for a common object, the whole of those who are ready for any change of innovation which may multiply the irregular chances upon which they build their hopes of prosperity.

We have at the head of our government an individual whose whole civil career has been devoted to this species of innovation. If he had been born among the Lazaroni of Italy, he would have organized an army for the purpose of overturning the established order of things, and of distributing macaroni and sugar plums at all seasons, as lavishly as during the Carnival. Look what he is about now. The Supreme Court, the fortress of the Constitution, is the special object of his hatred. That rampart, which, in the opinion of all good men, ought to be surrounded with a triple wall of brass, he would now subvert, because he cannot bend it to his purposes. His official paper declares it to be the 'nucleus of a faction.' JOHN MARSHALL, and his Associates on the Bench of the Supreme Court, the nucleus of a faction!! The Senate, too, has offended him, and his friends are pressing for the limitation of its powers, or its entire abolition. It will not bend, and therefore it must be broken. In all ages, the first symptoms of despotism have been the same. The institutions set up as the guardians of public liberty are first subverted, and then the establishment of tyranny is comparatively easy. When the Roman Senate fell, did not the name of Commonwealth soon merge itself into the more lofty title of the Empire? As it has been, so will it be again. The sparks of our ashes may be trampled down as well, though perhaps not so easily, as those of Greece and Rome. Venice was once as proud of her Republic distinction as we are of ours, and yet 'Venice is crushed, and Holland deigns to own'.

Political Examiner.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 16. [Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.]—This quiet city was, a few days since, cast into a state of unusual excitement, by reason of an assault said to have been made by a young man on a little girl of the age of ten years. The party accused is said to be very respectable, and the consequence was, that the mother of the child found it difficult to prevail upon the constables and sheriffs to serve a capias on the offender. Indignant at this delay of justice, the mother, with a swelling with all the just indignation of a parent, armed herself with a brace of pistols, and heroically marching to the quarters of the culprit, demanded his surrender on the pain of a mother's vengeance. The young man quailed before the fury of the storm that threatened him, and submitted to a quiet capture. He was the next day brought before a board of Justices, and after a full examination of the case, was required to enter into a heavy recognizance for his appearance before the Supreme Court of the State, at its regular term next March. I find that there is a variety of opinion with reference to the affair, but few persons believe the young man to have been guilty.

The mother of the child, is a lady who has two or three times made her appearance before the world as a writer of novels, with some success; but as she has very unnecessarily imbued her productions with the spirit of the times, she is decidedly unpopular, and the consequence has been, that her books have almost invariably fallen still born from the press. In the affair of which I am writing, she has displayed a feeling, which, if it be genuine, should entitle her to all commendation. I understand that most unfortunately, however, she has failed to elicit that sympathy to which, it would seem, she is entitled. I am not capable of forming any judgment in reference to the merits of the case.

A very interesting and novel 'case of the heart' is now on the tapis, and affords a fruitful theme for fashionable gossip. The parties are respectable—one of them wealthy, the other 'in circumstances of extreme moderation.' The match has found opponents on both sides, and the swain has been induced to make a voyage to India, that he may forget his lady-love, and the lass has gone to the 'far West,' to solace her sorrows

among the mountain scenery of the western regions, and tell her sad story to the waning moon and the unheeding babblings of the uniting waterfall.

The Message from the Governor of Georgia to the Legislature of that State, is rather a singular document, coming as it does from so distinguished a member of the 'Union party.' The Governor has of late been a most zealous opponent of the Nullifiers of South Carolina, and of the State Rights party of Georgia. He has affected to look upon their opinions with 'holy horror'—their doctrines as leading to the dismemberment of the Union—their acts as little less than treason. In the recent election in this State, of which he is the Chief Magistrate, the party to which he is attached succeeded, after a hard-fought contest, solely, according to their own showing, on the ground of their ardent devotion to the Union, and their irreconcilable hostility to Nullification. The doctrines of the Proclamation, the Force Bill, and the Protest, were lost sight of in their zeal to put down that 'odious heresy,' or, if remembered, were not considered by them of sufficient consequence to arouse their fears or to call for censure. Their shouts of 'the downfall of Nullification' have scarcely yet ceased to vibrate on the public ear. The Legislature in which they have an overwhelming majority, has just assembled, and the first act in the political drama is one singularly 'out of character' with the previous declarations and professions of the principal 'dramatis personae.' The State has been cited to appear at the Bar of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and the chief of this exclusive Union party, declares to the Legislature his determination to 'disregard all such unconstitutional requisitions, of whatever character or origin, and to the utmost of his power, protect and defend the rights of the State, and use the means afforded him to maintain the law and constitution of the same.'

This, we presume, is what the Governor would call 'Union' Nullification; but wherein it essentially differs from the principle adopted by South Carolina, is yet to be explained. South Carolina expressed a determination to resist what she believed an unconstitutional law of one branch of the General Government, and the Governor of Georgia now gives notice of a similar determination to resist what he considers to be an unconstitutional act of another department. When the first named State felt aggrieved, and was making preparations for resistance, Georgia was loud in her denunciations of the course of her sister; and still louder in her cries of 'Union, Union,' but now that she feels her own sovereignty is about to be assailed, her submissive tone is changed to bold and open defiance. The fact that, this time, the 'bull has gored' the Governor's 'ox,' has materially changed his views; and if we are allowed to judge from his first attempt, it is not improbable that he will shortly lay claim to the character of a 'whole hog' Nullifier.

Petersburg Intel.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Last year, a Polish gentleman having caught a stork upon his estate, near Lemberg, put round its neck an iron collar, with the inscription, 'Heciconia ex Polonia,' (this stork comes from Poland,) and set it at liberty. This year the bird returned to the same spot, and was again caught by the same person. It had acquired a new collar of gold, with the inscription, 'India cum donis remittit viciniam Poloniis.' (India sends back the stork to the Poles with gifts.) The gentleman, after having shown the inscription to his neighbors, again set the bird at liberty.

Distressing Occurrence.—We are grieved to state, that on the night of the 5th inst. the dwelling of Mr. Isaac Lappin, of West Canaan, Madison county, O., with all its contents, was consumed by fire; and, shocking to add, two of his children—one seven and the other four years of age—perished in the flames. The father and mother, with their youngest child, was absent from home on a visit—having left their other children, five in number, of whom the oldest was a boy of 13, to take care of the house. It is supposed that the fire was communicated to the floor, after the children had retired to rest, by a burning log which rolled off the hearth; whence it gradually ascended to the roof. The explosion of a loaded rifle, upon being reached by the flames, awoke the oldest boy, who immediately sprang out of bed, alarmed his brothers and sisters, hurried two of them out of the house, and seizing a third by the hand, hastened to the rescue of the youngest. While thus engaged, the roof fell in; the child whose hand he held being much frightened broke away from him, and crept under the bed for safety, and his own life being in imminent danger, the only garment he had on having caught fire, and being nearly consumed—the courageous boy was compelled to rush out of the building, and leave the two unfortunate children to their fate.

The correspondent to whom we are indebted for the above melancholy details, informs us, that Mrs. Lappin, about twelve years ago, being then the wife of another man, had the misfortune of losing her first husband and younger brother, who were purposely shot on the same day; and about six years afterwards, her eldest daughter was accidentally deprived of life in the same violent manner.

The latest accounts from Africa have stirred up the hopes of the friends of colonization to believe in the ultimate success of their plans, and to encourage a forward for their philanthropic exertions. One cause which may hasten these desirable results is the frequent arrival of English emigrants at the Missionary and

other stations, amongst whom schools are established—agriculture extends, and commerce prospers. The example of such success, always before even pagans and barbarians, has a more surprising influence, and will tend, more than any thing else, to support the efforts of the missionaries. It has become a known fact now, that, without a partial civilization, the Hottentot and Caffre will never be successfully Christianized. They will adhere, still, to their sheepskin garb and to their licentious habits of life. They must be taught to sow and to reap, and they must be gladdened by harvests of corn and oil, and by these means the roughness of their minds will be rubbed down to a better moral condition. The wanderer will then be made stationary, the warrior peaceful, the savage a christian, and the enemy a friend.

Balt. Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20. The quantity of Gold coined at the Mint since the first of August has been upwards of two millions and a half of dollars. Persons at a distance from Philadelphia, no doubt think we are rolling in gold here, and will perhaps be surprised to be told, that an eagle or half eagle is so rarely to be seen in circulation, that one of our principal victuallers in market told us yesterday that he does not see more than one in two weeks; and another, that he had never seen above half a dozen. The truth is, that they have not all returned yet from the New York election.

Gazette.

Letter from Mr. Sprague.—It will be seen by the following Letter from Mr. Senator SPRAGUE, that he proposes to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States:

To the Members elect of the Legislature of Maine.

GENTLEMEN: Deeming it proper to give to the appropriate agents, whom the people have designated for that service, an opportunity to fill the seat I now hold in the Senate of the U. States, at the earliest practicable moment, I take this mode of apprising you that the Legislature will, on the first day of its next session, receive my resignation of the office of Senator. I do so in order that you may be prepared for immediate action on that important subject.

When, at a former period, the Legislature arrogated to itself a right to demand the surrender of my office, I thought myself bound, by the highest and most solemn considerations, to resist that high-handed assumption of power, which, if submitted to, would entirely abrogate an express and important provision of the Constitution of the United States, changing the tenure of the office of Senator from six years, as therein, distinctively prescribed, to the precarious pleasure of the Legislature for the time being, which that instrument so emphatically repels. I have so long and so unequivocally withstood that assumption, that it cannot be supposed to be in any degree sanctioned by me should I now yield to my inclination to retire, especially as my situation has been so materially changed. I have recently, by my own consent, been brought directly before the whole People of the State as a candidate for the office of their Chief Magistrate. The contest was a vigorous one, and turned upon political questions in which I had been and might again be called upon officially to take part. Peculiar circumstances, which preceded and attended the canvass, gave it the character of an appeal to the great primary source of all power—the PEOPLE. Their decision has been pronounced; and I cannot now perceive that any considerations of public duty require me to sacrifice my feelings and wishes, by continuing in office a moment longer than is necessary to give to the Legislature an opportunity to elect another in my stead. The precedent cannot be dangerous. There can rarely be such a coincidence of circumstances, and never without the voluntary consent of the Senator himself to be placed directly before the whole people as a candidate for their suffrages.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

Hallowell, Nov. 17, 1834.

Trial for killing a Counterfeiter.—At the late term of the Circuit Court of Arkansas territory, Wm. D. James, (who was one of the posse who some time since routed and broke up a nest of counterfeitters in that county, in which Lively was killed, and Tipton and Early taken prisoners,) was tried on an indictment for killing Lively, and acquitted.

Counsel: for the U. States, Tolleson, prosecuting attorney, and 'Royds' for the accused, Lucas and Horner. The verdict was no doubt a righteous one, and, if our country cannot, in any other way, be rid of the numerous band of counterfeitters and their confederates, who infect many parts of it, to an alarming degree, we should like to hear of the same 'expedient' being tried on a few more of the gentry.

JAMES FERGUSON.—This celebrated Scotch Astronomer, was the son of a man in the humblest condition of life. He was employed in his earlier years in keeping sheep, and early appropriated every leisure moment to study and reflection. While his flock was feeding around him, he used frequently to busy himself in making the models of mills, spinning wheels, &c. during the day; and in studying the stars by night, like his predecessors of Chaldean. Without instructors he became an able Astronomer, and competent to calculate eclipses. He struggled hard with adversity for many years; but finally by the aid of enterprise and industry, he raised himself from poverty and obscurity to a distinguished place among the philosophers of the age.

The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday contains the following account of a fire:

Smyrna papers to September 13th received at this office, bring information of a terrible conflagration, which took place on the night of the 6th, at Aidin, a city of Asia Minor. Desolation reigned at Aidin, (says the paper) in consequence of an awful conflagration, which has destroyed all the bazaars of the town, and plunged a greater part of its commercial and business population into the deepest misery. This deplorable event took place last Saturday, 6th inst. The fire caught by accident in a barber's shop, during the night near Yacoub pacha-Khan, and notwithstanding the calmness of the atmosphere, it spread with incredible rapidity and fury. All the bazaars, the neighboring houses, eighteen Grand Khans, one of them built of stone, and a prodigious quantity of merchandise, fell a prey to the flames. Several persons perished in the conflagration, including four Aleppoans, who were in a khan with their merchandise, and could not be induced to leave it, by persuasion or entreaties. The fire which commenced at midnight, continued to rage until after 7 in the morning, when it was arrested by a small river which separated the dwellings from the bazaar; and to this circumstance, without doubt, is to be attributed the preservation of the remainder of the town.

It is impossible at present to form any accurate estimate of the damage occasioned by this terrible catastrophe, but it amounts to several millions, which is not surprising, when it is considered that ten thousand shops were reduced to ashes, with the greater part of the merchandise which they contained. The commerce of Aidin is ruined, and without the hope of ever being restored, unless the Grand Seigneur comes to its relief.

The following sensible article is from the Quebec Gazette, and shows the folly of attempting an exclusive Metallic circulation:

"The withdrawal of the paper currency from the circulation would leave us with specie only, which may be certainly taken as not equal to one half of the present necessary circulating medium. Either some substitute must immediately be found in the shape of bank notes, or a great reduction in the prices of labour and produce of every description, from the greater scarcity of cash, would immediately take place, and thus the people themselves, at the blind suggestion of their politicians, would reduce their own wages if not one half at least one third, and by withdrawing capital, dry up many of the sources of their own employment in trade, ship and house building, and in fact throw a large proportion of themselves out of employ."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

By Joseph Hopkinson, L. L. D.

"The American parent does an injustice to his child, which he can never repair, for which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him a full education, because he is not intended for a learned profession—whatever he may intend; he cannot know what his son may come to, and if there be no change in this respect will a liberal education be lost upon him, because he is not a lawyer, a doctor or a divine? Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious than this opinion.—It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation in which the discipline and acquirements of a collegiate education, however various and extended, will not have their value. They will give him consideration and usefulness, which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business or pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and be a never failing source of honorable virtuous and lasting employment, under all circumstances, in every station of life. They will preserve him from the delusion of dangerous errors, and the seductive vices.—The gambling table will not be resorted to, to hasten the slow and listless step of time, when the library offers a shrewder and more attractive resource. The bottle will not be applied to, to stir the languid spirit to action and delight, when the magic of the poets is at hand to rouse the imagination, and pour its fascinating wonders on the soul. Such gifts, such acquirements, will make their possessor a truer friend, a more cherished companion, a more interesting, beloved and loving husband, a more valuable and respected parent."

Desperate Remedy for a Desperate Disease.—They tell a good story of old Dr. Rand. He was called to visit a hypochondriac patient, who fancied she had swallowed a mouse. On entering the room the lady exclaimed, 'Dear Doctor! I am so glad to see you—I am in such distress—such pain! Oh, Doctor! Doctor! I've swallowed a mouse!' 'Swallowed—nonsense,' replied the Doctor, in his mild and pleasant manner. 'Oh, no! Doctor!' said she, 'It is not nonsense. It is a mouse—a live mouse—he ran down my throat when I was asleep, with my mouth open, and I feel him now, creeping about my stomach, and trying to gnaw out. Oh, Doctor, do prescribe something quick, or I shall die.' Prescribe, said the Doctor, 'yes, I'll prescribe something that will cure you in a minute.' 'What is it, Doctor? what is it! I'll take any thing you order.' Well, then, my dear mad lady, swallow a cat—if that don't cure you, nothing will.' It was effectual.

One of the most curious biographical notices we have seen is that of a certain Stephen M'Guire, a deaf and dumb mute, who recently died, according to the Hunterdon, (N. J.) Gazette, at Mobile. He was educated in the Deaf and Dum Institution of New York, was a native of

New Jersey, and went to Mobile for his health, and to practice medicine. He had exhibited talents of a high and marked order, was educated in early life of the character of Napoleon—visited France while yet a boy, and partook gallantly in the glories of the *trois jours*—recrossed the Atlantic—plunged into the western wilderness, and bravely fought against the savages in the war with Black Hawk, receiving the palm of honour for his bravery on that occasion from the fair hands of the ladies of Galena. His short career, humble as his origin was, and afflicted as he was, with a grievous and distressing infirmity, admirably proves the truth of those beautiful lines of Gray, which might stand as his epitaph, "Behold in this neglected spot is laid, A youth once pregnant with celestial fire, Flame that the rod of empire might have swayed, Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.

By the latest accounts which we have received from the Washington Rail Road, it appears that the disorderly spirit has not ceased, although there has been no further bloodshed.

On Saturday night, the rioters forcibly entered a tavern kept by Mrs. Harris, 18 miles on the Washington turnpike, usually called the halfway, of which they kept possession, appropriating to their own use every thing which they wished. Another party broke into Mr. Wheelock's store, one mile this side of Mrs. Harris' on, and took away all the goods which they could find, the larger quantity having been previously removed by the owner. The citizens of Anne Arundel County have met at Waterloo, and have established a guard to assist in keeping the peace, which, with the efforts of private individuals and other measures now in progress, it is thought will restore tranquility.

NOVEMBER 25.

P. S.—The latest accounts, (received since the above was in type,) represent that the infuriated wretches at the scene of the late outrage, continued in a state of high and violent excitement, and seem determined to set at defiance all restraints of law. They have now become the terror of the surrounding country, and there no longer remains any question but that the most prompt and efficient measures have become indispensable for their apprehension and punishment.

NOVEMBER 26.

A detachment from the light brigade, with Captain Bouldin's troop of the third brigade, under the command of Lieut. CAMPBELL, has been ordered to the Washington Rail Road, and will leave the depot in Charles street at 9 o'clock (or soon after) this morning.

NOVEMBER 27.

Despatches received to day at noon from Colonel CAMPBELL, communicate the information, that about three hundred persons were yesterday arrested, on or near the Washington Rail Road, and after an examination before justices of the county, it was deemed proper that they should be nearly all sent to Baltimore either as witnesses or suspected to be implicated in the atrocities recently committed.

Baltimore Gaz.

We have much satisfaction in being enabled to announce to our friends at a distance that the cholera has entirely disappeared from our city. From the Board of Health we are informed that the usual good health of this season prevails among our citizens, and that the disease has retreated as rapidly as it approached. There seems no doubt, from the indications we have seen in regard to the progress of the cholera, that it has in some measure become a disease of our climate, and that we shall have every season occasional cases of it, which will require more care, on the part of citizens, than formerly.

Telling Lies.

A person in prison was asked by a friend, what it was for? 'For telling lies,' was the answer. 'Telling lies!' rejoined the other, 'how is that?' 'Why, telling people that I would pay them, and then not keeping my word.'

Dr. Alfred Perkins, a young gentleman of great excellence of character, who died lately at Norwich, Conn. besides private legacies, left in his will the following sums to public institutions—\$10,000 to the Library of Yale College, \$3,000 to the Home Missionary Society, \$1,000 to the Bible Society, \$1,000 to Colonization Society, \$2,000 to the Sabbath Schools of New London County.

In consequence of a communication from the South Carolina Association, requesting Council to take into consideration the propriety of refusing permission to colored persons to have religious meetings after sunset, or to sit up with the corpses of slaves or persons of color, that body has adopted resolutions prohibiting such meetings, and are determined to enforce the acts of the Legislature, passed in 1800 and 1803 on this subject, which acts authorize all persons duly commissioned by the State or city to disperse such meetings and to impose such punishment as they are now authorized to impose under the Patrol Law.

Charleston Pat.

A LAPLAND SUMMER, Including also what in other countries is called spring and autumn, consists of fifty-six days, as follows:

- July 1. Snow gone,
 - 9. Fields quite green,
 - 17. Plants in full growth,
 - 25. Plants in full bloom,
 - Aug. 2. Fruit ripe,
 - 10. Plants shed their seeds,
 - 18. Snow.
- From this time to June 23, the ground is every where covered with snow, and the waters with ice.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Dec. 1, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 75.

Bank of Gettysburg.—On Monday the 17th ult. the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Institution:

Robert Smith,	Henry Bittinger,
George Smyser,	Wm. McClellan,
John Kerr,	David Newman,
George Swope,	Lewis Motter,
Jacob Wortz,	John McKaleh,*
Jacob Wirt,	H. Spalding,*
George Himes,	

*New Directors.

On Monday last, ROBERT SMITH was re-elected President of the Institution.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, held in pursuance of public notice, on the evening of the 28th Nov. at the Court-house, JOHN F. MACFARLANE, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Charles J. Shover appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Gen. T. C. MILLER, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with instructions to open a correspondence with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Companies, on the subject of forming a connection with these important works, &c.; and that Two Delegates be elected by this meeting to represent us in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 8th December; and that reports be made to an adjourned meeting, to be called when they deem it expedient.

The Chairman having been called upon upon to name the committee, appointed Gen. T. C. MILLER, GEORGE SHROCK, and JOHN B. CLARK, Esq.

Gen. T. C. MILLER, and T. J. COOPER, were unanimously elected Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 8th December.

JOHN F. MACFARLANE, Ch'n.
CHARLES J. SHOVER, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

According to public notice given, a number of the inhabitants of Tyrone township, convened at the house of Col. Baltzer Snyder, in Heidlersburg, on Saturday the 22d November, in order to take into consideration the Common School System. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. JAMES M'NIGHT to the Chair, and appointing Jacob Fidler, Secretary.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That we memorialize the Legislature to repeal said act.

A committee of five persons, viz.: Peter Fidler, Jacob Bream, John Duffield, Col. B. Snyder, and J. S. Neely, were then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; who after retiring for some time, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view the School system enacted by the last Legislature, as arbitrary, unjust, and unequal in its bearing.

Resolved, That we detest the spirit of bribery which it plainly exhibits, by dishonestly taking from one portion of the inhabitants money which is their own, and giving it to those who have no claim in justice.

Resolved, That it is so constructed as to make the farmer pay for and school the children of towns and villages, the poor man's child, the speculator's child, and his own.

Resolved, That we consider the appropriation granted by the State as nothing more than a drop; and that drop intended for a bait to catch the ignorant farmers and mechanics of Adams, and other Counties throughout the State.

Resolved, That we consider the basis upon which it is started, rotten, and consequently it must fall.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient for the Legislature to place on us additional burdens, as they well know that our farms are mortgaged for twenty millions or more at the present—a load sufficient to deter us from entering into the speculative plots of mere theorists.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens generally, throughout Township, County, and State, who think as we do, to be up and doing, and lose no time in memorializing the Legislature to repeal said School system.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the County.

JAMES M'NIGHT, Chair'n.
JACOB FIDLER, Sec'y.

From the United States Gazette.
The People's Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Having recently travelled in this newly established and highly comfortable and expeditious line, with much more convenience and satisfaction than is so generally experienced, the writer of this communication deems it an act of justice to the enterprising proprietors, as well as a matter, in which travellers generally are interested, to make known its peculiar claims to public patronage.

by the Columbia Rail Road, the passengers being conveyed to the cars by a line of omnibuses, running from four different stage offices, so distributed as to meet the convenience of persons starting from different sections of the city.

After reaching Columbia by the Rail Road, the passengers are conveyed by a line of entirely new, commodious and splendid stages, over an excellent road,

by way of York, Gettysburg, Bedford, Somerset, &c. to Pittsburgh, at which place they arrive in about 62 hours.

This line is but newly established, and may not yet be generally known to the public, having been commenced by Mr. Wm. McClellan and Company, of Gettysburg, about the first of the present month; but from the comfort of its new coaches, well calculated for the approaching inclement season, the rapid travelling of his horses, which are first rate, the carefulness and attention of the drivers, and the many conveniences arising from a route passing through so many beautiful towns, cannot fail to render this line what its name is meant to imply, and its proprietors are determined to make it, a favorite of the people.

A Political Association was organized in New York in May last, by the Jackson party, and branches established in every county of the State. One of the articles in the Constitution of this Association, is as follows:

"We pledge ourselves that we will neither encourage, aid, or patronize, if we can avoid it, the business, occupation or profession, of any one, unless he be a Republican, and a member of this Association."

The Philadelphia Commercial Intelligence, in alluding to the above, remarks: "The disclosure is frightful. The horrible and deliberate profrigacy which is exhibited in such acts and sentiments, and which appears to meet the assent and support of the body of the party—must excite in every patriotic mind, feelings of sincere melancholy, fear, and shame. What is to become of us, if such are the principles upon which our parties organize and operate? Can we expect, do we deserve the continued enjoyment of freedom?"

West-Chester, Nov. 29.

The execution of Charles Bowman, for the murder of Jonathan McEwan, took place in the jail-yard on Friday last. With many symptoms of deep contrition, and an avowed faith in the Saviour of sinners, the drop fell, at about a quarter before 12 o'clock, and launched him into eternity! A moment before the execution, he turned to those in attendance, saying:—"Welcome death—I am not afraid to die—I bid you all farewell." Previous to his being conducted to the scaffold, he had acknowledged the justice of his death. The Sheriff, in the performance of his duty, was assisted by his deputies—attended by 1 physician, 2 or 3 religious friends, the Deputy Attorney General, and a jury, of twelve citizens of the county. The appearance of the prisoner was composed—his walk to the scaffold faltered apparently through weakness.

Few people were attracted to the town—some mounted the Court House, and the adjacent sheds, through their great eagerness to witness the execution, but with little gratification; not more than half a dozen could see from the outside. Instead of a military force, and a vast concourse of men, women, and children, looking upon the awful scene, the execution took place without noise, confusion, or immorality—heretofore the usual concomitants of such scenes.—*Village Rec.*

Twenty-five Lives Lost.—The following account of an awful calamity on the northern border of Louisiana is taken from the Alexandria (La.) Intelligencer of October 29, received last evening:

The gale of the 16th September was attended with fatal consequences to many of the inhabitants on the seaboard. Of fifty-two persons residing in one settlement on the Mermentau, some six or eight miles from the ocean, no less than twenty-five were drowned. The swells in this river were seldom known to exceed three or four feet above high water; but on this occasion the inundation, caused by an inroad of the sea, was more than 15 feet, carrying destruction to all before it. Some of the inhabitants sought safety in the tops of the largest trees, hoping to escape the immediate destruction of the water; but these hopes were of short duration, for they were uniformly prostrated by the wind, and the unfortunate people buried in the very element they had attempted to escape.

Baltimore, Nov. 29.

More Aggressions.—The driver of the Mail stage from Washington states, that the stable attached to Merrill's tavern at Waterloo, on the Washington road, about 13 miles from Baltimore, was burnt down last night about 12 o'clock. It is believed to have been set on fire by some of the laborers on the Rail Road, who have been lurking about the premises for some days past. It is reported that a dwelling about two miles from Waterloo was also burnt, but there is no certainty of this.—*Pa.*

From the Rhode Island Republican.

E. K. AVERY.—Tuesday evening, Nov. 25.—We have just learnt from a source entitled to credit, that Avery has made a full and unequivocal confession of the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell.

Great Fire.—A most calamitous fire occurred on Monday night last, at Snow Hill, Maryland; it consumed forty houses, among which are the Court house, eight stores, two hotels, &c. We are happy to state, the records and papers in the Court House have been preserved. This fire is said to have originated in a cabinet

It is stated in a late publication in England, on Temperance, that the "United Kingdom pays annually fifty millions pounds sterling for spirits, wine and malt liquor; and consumes in the same period, as much of these fiery liquids as would make a river of three feet deep, sixty feet wide, and eighty four and a half miles long."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Election of Senator.
The Hon. Bedford Brown has been re-elected to the Senate of the U. States from NORTH CAROLINA, by a majority of 32 votes.

Interesting Case of recovery of Sight.

There is at present in the Liverpool Ophthalmic Infirmary, under Mr. Neil's care, a case of very great interest. The patient is a little girl, who was born blind. About three years ago Mr. Neil operated on the right eye; the operation was successful, and she obtained sight. She was then in her eighth year. On Saturday the 4th ult. Mr. Neil operated on the left eye in the Slicer-street Institution, with a similar happy result. This little creature, born blind, and for eight years in darkness, is now in full possession of the most precious sense, she can distinguish colours and the smallest objects. Her knowledge of distance, after the first operation, was for a long time imperfect. The first object which was presented to the notice of the eye was a half penny. For weeks afterwards every circular object no matter how large or what colour, was called a half penny. Her residence was in Dover-county, Schoolhouse, and when blind, every nook and corner was familiar to her. When she obtained sight she used to lose her way, sometimes even close to her own door. The instant this would occur, she would shut her eyes, and feel around until some known object was touched. Then, with her eyes closed, she would hurry home, guided by her accustomed sense of touch. She is a pretty, intelligent child, and a pattern of neatness, although a poor and barefooted orphan.

Liverpool Journal.

REASONS FOR HARD TIMES.

Perhaps there never was a time when the depressing effects of a stagnation in business were so universally felt, all the world over, as they are now. The merchant sends out old dollars, and is as if he gets the same number of new ones in return, and he who has a share in Manufactures, has bought a "bottle imp," which he will do well to hawk about the streets for the lowest possible coin. The effect of this depression must of course, be felt by all grades of society. Yet who that passes through Cornhill, at one o'clock, and sees the bright array of wives and daughters, as various in their decorations as the insects, the birds and the shells, would believe that the community is staggering under a weight which almost paralyzes its movements? Every thing is so cheap, say the ladies, that it is inexorable not to dress well. But do they reflect why things are so cheap? Do they know how much wealth has been sacrificed, how many families have been ruined to produce this boasted result? Do they know enough of the machinery of society as not to suppose, that crash after crash may eventually be felt by those on whom they depend for support?

Luxuries are cheaper, than necessities were a few years since; yet it is a lamentable fact, that it costs more to live, than it did formerly. When silk was nine shillings per yard, eight yards sufficed for a dress, now it is four or five shillings, sixteen or twenty yards will hardly satisfy the mantumaker.

If this extravagance were confined to the wealthiest classes, it would be productive of more good than evil. But if the rich have a new dress every fortnight, people of moderate fortune would have one every month.

In this way finery becomes the standard of respectability; and a man's cloth is of more consequence than his character.

Men of fixed salaries spend every cent of their income, and then leave their children to depend on the precarious charity and reluctant friendship of those whom they have wasted their substance to please. Men who rush into enterprise and speculation, keep up their credit by splendor, and should they sink, they and their family carry with them extravagant habits to corrode their spirits with discontent, perchance to tempt them into crime. "I know we are extravagant," said one of my acquaintances the other day, "but how can I help it? My husband does not like to see his wife and daughters dress more meanly than those with whom they associate." Then my dear lady, your husband has not as much moral courage as I thought he had. He should be content to see his wife and daughters respected for neatness. This all sounds very well to talk, replied the lady, but say what you will about pleasing and intelligent girls, nobody will attend to them unless they dress in fashion. If my daughters were to dress in the plain neat style you recommend, they would see all their acquaintances asked to dance more frequently than themselves, and not a gentleman of Cornhill would join them.

I do not believe this in so extensive a sense as you do. Girls may appear generally without being extravagant; and though some fops may know the most approved color for a ribbon, or the newest arrangement for trimmings, I believe gentlemen of real character more rely on whether a lady's dress is generally in good taste or not. But granting your statement to be true in its widest sense, of what consequence is it? How much will the whole happiness of your daughter's life be affected by her dancing some fifty times less than her companions, or wasting conversation of coxcombs? A man often assumes a state of dress, which he would not venture to support in a wife; extravagance has prevented many marriages, and rendered still more unhappy.

And should your daughters fail in forming good connexions, what have you to leave them, save extravagant habits, too deeply rooted to be eradicated? Think you those who now laugh at them for a

soiled glove, or an unfashionable ribbon, will assist their poverty, or cheer their neglected old age? Not that they would find them as cold and selfish as they are vain. A few thousands in the bank are worth all the fashionable friends in Christendom.

Whether my friend was convinced or not, I cannot say; but I saw her daughters in Cornhill the next week with French hats and blood veils.

It is really melancholy to see how this fever of extravagance rages, and how it is sapping the strength of our happy country. It has no bounds; it pervades all ranks, and characterizes all ages.

I know the wife of a pavior, who spends her three hundred a year in outward adorning, and who will not condescend to speak to her husband while engaged in his honorable calling.

Mechanics, who should have too high a sense of their own respectability to resort to such competition, will indulge their daughters in dressing like the wealthy; and your domestic would certainly leave, should you dare advise her to lay up one cent of her wages.

These things ought not to be. Every man should lay up something.—*Boston paper.*

Our late London papers are filled with details respecting the destruction by fire of the two houses of Parliament. The annexed characteristic incidents are related.

A ragged looking man, who was observing persons busily engaged in removing books and papers from the library of the House of Commons, earnestly asked of every body that passed him, "Whether the Poor Law Bill was burnt?" At length some one good humoredly took compassion upon him, and no doubt thinking it useless to attempt to explain to the inquirer the error under which he evidently labored, answered that the Poor Law Bill had been saved from the flames. "Worse luck to them that saved it," rejoined the man; "I wish them as made it and them as saved it was burnt themselves."

On the Lambeth side of the river a number of persons were collected together in front of a boat-house immediately opposite the House of Commons. Among these was a chimney-sweeper, who was gazing very earnestly at the fire. A lad, who looked like a waterman's apprentice, clapped the sweep upon the shoulder, saying, "Well Snowball, art'n't you glad?" "Glad of what?" asked the sweep. "Why, of the fire, to be sure, sooty; if both houses are burnt, musn't your gazing act be burnt along with it, and can't you now cry 'sweep' and 'soot' in spite of the parliament?" "No," said the sweep, "for master's got a copy on it at home." "But," rejoined the other, "you don't mean to say he'll be such a fool as to let the parliament chaps know that?"

A gentleman who went down to Westminster in a cab, asked the driver if he knew any thing about the cause of the fire? "Why yes, sir," was the reply, "some says as it's done by the builders to make a job for themselves; and I did hear too, as how it was Mr. Hume as set 'em on, 'cause you see, sir, cause the members wouldn't build a new house, though Mr. Hume had ax'd 'em ever so many times to do so, and told 'em how very uncomfortable he was in the old one."

A coalheaver, who appeared to be rather the worse for liquor, attempted to pass the soldiers stationed at the end of Abington street, in order to get into the Old Palace Yard. He was stopped, of course, and after a good deal of disputing, said, "Vell den; my fine lubbers, do you really mean to say as you won't by no manner of means let me go and see my own property a burning?" "Your own property?" said the soldier with a laugh. "Yes, Mr. Impertunence, my own property," replied the coalheaver; "and if you know'd any thing vatsumever about the liberty's subject, there'd be no call for me to tell you as how they'll lay a tax upon me to help to build it up again—But you're nothing but a soldier and don't pay no taxes." With this the indignant black-diamond merchant walked off in dudgeon.

A new corner, after contemplating the fire a few minutes, exclaimed—"Well, I'm blessed, if I ever saw such a fire as this up before." "No I," said a waggish artisan standing by his side, "I never thought the two houses would go so near to set the Thames on fire."

We invite the attention of our readers to the following fact. It speaks volumes:

A SINGULAR FACT.

The Administration is all powerful; they have the dispensation of rewards and punishments, the disposal of offices and honors are unattended in their hands; yet with all these advantages, no Whig member of Congress has ever been seduced to join the ranks of the office holders; whilst every session witnesses men who were elected as Jackson men, but who disgusted with the practice and corruption of the administration, actually leave the ranks of the majority, and honestly join the power of the minority.

A horse thief was recently caught in Indiana, who had been carrying on an active business in the "line of his profession." When apprehended he had five horses in his possession, stolen in Ohio, besides saddles, bridles, and other articles. It was ascertained that he had stolen thirty-six horses within the last two years.

Westward ho!—The Fredonia Censor announces the arrival of a stage at that place, bound West, among whose passengers were three ladies, each nursing wine! This kind of emigration will soon enable Michigan to claim admission as a State.

GEARR.

We understand that Gearh taken upon suspicion of being concerned in the death of Perry in Locust ward, had a final hearing, yesterday, before the Mayor. Mr. Ashmond, who acted for the commonwealth, remarked, that he had not received from Lancaster some evidence which he had expected—that all the testimony which he had hitherto been able to adduce, had been only circumstantial, and therefore he was ready to abide by the decision of his honour the Mayor, whether the prisoner should be again remanded or dismissed.

The Mayor gave his opinion at length, in which he remarked upon the nature of circumstantial evidence generally, and upon the character of that which had been adduced against the prisoner, which, though certainly sufficient to excite strong suspicion, did not seem enough to cause him to be bound over, or committed for trial. The sudden departure and subsequent singular conduct of the prisoner, were to be imputed to his knowledge or belief that some executions were issued against him. The prisoner was therefore discharged.—*C. S. Gaz.*

The tables turned.—There is a man going about London preaching to groups of people, and calling himself a missionary from Mahomed to convert the English heathen.

It is rumored that Mr. Forsyth is about to be appointed to the Bench in the Supreme Court, and that Mr. Rives will take his place in the Cabinet.

Precocious Villainy.—It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce that two lads of that city, respectfully connected, and neither of whom is more than seventeen years of age, have been arrested as the perpetrators of a series of burglaries which have been committed in that city. It has been ascertained by the examinations had at the police office, that they have been concerned in upwards of twenty burglaries within the last six months!

What a man may give up and what he may not.—The only thing, which an honest man can never forego or surrender, is acting in conformity with the deliberate conviction of his soul. He may give up property, he may surrender his life to avert great evils. But he must never stain his soul. Neither time nor eternity can make up the loss to him, who deliberately violates the law of duty in his own mind.

UNMARRIED.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. D. Genwald, Mr. George Mufuma, of Hamilton township, to Miss Magdalen Chronister, of Jatimore township.

On the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. James Junkins, to Miss Susan Heikes, both of Petersburg, (York Springs.)

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gutellus, Mr. Daniel Keefaver, to Miss Eliza Ann Wood—both of this county.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Henry Chink, of Abbotstown, in the 24th year of his age.

On the same day, Mr. William Toland, of Mountpleasant township.

On the same day, Catharine Lentz, daughter of Mr. Christian Lentz, of Hamilton township, aged about 16 years.

On the 23d of Sept. Mr. John Bertram, of Concord, Ohio, formerly of this county.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM TOLAND, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same before the middle of January next; and those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN O'NEILL, Adm'r.

Dec. 1. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL OVERHOLTZER, late of Reading township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of April next; and those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB HAINES, Adm'r.
S. OVERHOLTZER, Adm'r.

Dec. 1. 6t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM for Sale, situated on the old Chambersburg Road, Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob King, John N. Graft, and others, containing

120 ACRES.

about 100 acres of which are clear. The improvements are a two-story

LOG HOUSE,

a Bank Barn, a young thriving Apple Orchard, and a number of Peach trees; there is a well of water at the door, and a never-failing spring, with running water, on the land. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, well set with Clover and Timothy.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, on the premises.

Dec. 1. JAMES GREGORY. 3t

Temperance.

A meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, will be held on Saturday Evening next, at 6 o'clock, at the Court-house.

O. O. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

Dec. 1. 1t.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, give notice that they have divided the Borough into Four School Districts, as follows:

No. 1, which includes all upon upon the east side of Baltimore-street, from the northern and eastern line of the borough to the alley between H. Little and John Sweeney.

No. 2, which includes all from the southern line of the borough, on the east side of Baltimore-street, to the western line of the borough, on the west side of Baltimore-street to High-street.

No. 3, which includes all from West High-street to West Middle-street, and from West-street, as far as West York street, to the western limits of the Borough.

No. 4, which includes all from West Middle-street, as far as West-street, to the northern limits of the borough, and from West-street as far as West York street to the western line of the borough.

In each of these Districts there will be one Public School for whites.

There will also be one School in the borough, for colored children, to be under the superintendence of a female teacher. The Public Schools will open upon the first Monday of January next, in the several Districts as above defined.

Persons desirous of being appointed Teachers, will make application to S. S. KINO, Esq. President of the Board.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.

Nov. 28, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 25th day of December inst. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the property of George Hays, deceased, situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Weaver, Henry Blawie, Mr. Starn, and others, containing 41 Acres and 141 Perches—on which are several

A Log House

and Log Barn; a good spring on the premises—and a young Orchard. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by

C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.

Dec. 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will Offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 18th of December next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

That Large & Valuable

FARM,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, late the Estate of Wm. McClellan, Esq. deceased, containing about 400 ACRES. The improvements are a large

Stone Dwelling

House, Log Barn, a large Orchard of choice Fruit, &c. Marsh creek runs through the farm. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Esq.

Nov. 10.

Persons wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. McCullough, residing thereon.

Notice is hereby Given

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 30th day of December next, viz:

The account of John Hilbert, Executor of the Estate of Baltzer Hilbert, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator of the Estate of John McGisley, deceased.

The account of Herman Wiernam, Guardian of Abraham, Jane, James, Jacob and Maria Weidner.

The account of William H. Lott, one of the Executors of the Estate of Wilhelm Houghtelin, deceased.

The account of William Gilliland, Administrator of the Estate of John Gilliland, deceased.

The account of John Marshall and John Withrow, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Withrow, deceased.

The account of Alexander Campbell, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel R. Reed, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg.
Nov. 21, 1834.

COMMUNICATED.

At a regular meeting of the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, held on the 13th of Oct. last, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Society, and the Secretary directed to publish the same in all the papers in the Borough:—

"Whereas the inquiry has been frequently made by members of this society, what provision is made by the Constitution for the withdrawal of members; and it has been suggested that there are some members who would desire to avail themselves of such provision: Therefore,

Resolved, That for the convenience of all whom it may concern, the Secretary be directed to publish in the newspapers of the Borough, the 8th Article of the Constitution, providing for the same, and which is as follows, viz:

ART. 8th. Any member of the Society may have the privilege of withdrawing therefrom, by signifying his intention to the Secretary in writing.

A true extract from the minutes.

DAN SMYSER, Sec'y.

Nov. 20, 1834.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 6th day of December next, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

A HOUSE
AND LOT OF GROUND,
in Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., as the property belonging to the Estate of George Burrows. The improvements are a two-story log weather-boarded and painted House, with a Kitchen attached to the same, and a small Barn; there is a good cellar under the house, and a never-failing well of good water near the kitchen. The lot has the advantage of an alley, and is set with the choicest of Fruit Trees.

N. B. Creditors who feel themselves interested, are particularly requested to attend, as the property will positively be sold on that day.

Attendance by
D. SHRYVER, } Trustees.
GEO. WILL, }

Nov. 24. 18

FRESH SUPPLY.

THOMAS J. COOPER, respectfully informs his friends and old customers, that he has just received a fresh supply of Seasonable Goods, consisting as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries,

QUEENSWARE, DOMESTICS, AND

HOLLOW WARE.

Also on hand an assortment of LUMBER.

Nov. 10. 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, }
NOVEMBER 4, 1834.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent., for the last 6 months, payable on or after Monday the 10th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

Nov. 10. 3t

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent., which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Treas'r.

Nov. 3. 3t

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, about the 1st of October,

A Dark Red Steer,

about 2 years old—no particular marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS BEAR.

Nov. 10. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber had intended settling all accounts due the Firm of DUNN & HUNTER, by personal application, but finds the method fail; he therefore would hereby give notice to all to settle before the 1st of December.

C. F. HIMES.

Nov. 10. 3t

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,

Fox's Book of Martyrs,

Palterpiel,

Stark's Prayer Book,

Wandelnde Seele,

Frank's Leben,

Habermans's Prayer-book,

Dr. Schmucker's Church History,

Lutheran Hymn-books,

Reformed do.

Gemeinschaftliche do.

Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,

Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. 1f

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

TRANSLATED from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. 1f

SARSAPARILLA.

—Carpenter's compound fluid, extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26. 1f

BUCHU.

—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26. 1f

LIVERWORT.

—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26. 1f

MERCURY.

—Carpenter's Black Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26. 1f

The General Insurance Company of Maryland.

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars.

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;

Also—On LIVES;

GRANT ANNUITIES; and

RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.

Nov. 18. 1f

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner,

HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices,

LEAD IN KEYS,

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. 1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GUICE, late of Mellen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. PLANK, } Ex's.
JACOB GUICE, }

Oct. 27. 6t

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. 1f

Doctor Schmucker's

POPULAR THEOLOGY.

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 1. 1f

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and

Miscellaneous Books,

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. 1f

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(NINTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood-Cut, Poetry, and Prose.

By the most celebrated Authors.

PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM.

BY L. A. GODEY.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Aug. 11. 1f

French Jujube Paste, or

PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. 1f

Almanacs for 1835,

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-store of the subscriber

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 6. 1f

TRUSSES.

—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do., for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26. 1f

FRESH DRUGS.

AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur, " Gamboge,

Cream Tartar, " Mastic,

Epsom Salts, " Myrrh,

Glauber do. " Tragacanth,

Rochelle do. " Copal,

Sulphate Quinine, " Ammoniac,

Anato, " Sandarac,

Aqua Fortis, " Scammony,

Camphor, " Asafoetida,

Calomel, " Elastic,

Castor Oil, " Gall Aleppo,

Senna, " Isinglass,

Elizir Paregoric, " Ivory Black,

Do. Vitriol, " Spirits Turpentine,

Do. Benjoin, " Iceland Moss,

Do. Camomile, " Opium,

Fisher's Pills, " Nutmegs,

Anderson's do. " Oil Cinnamon,

Lee's do. " Almonds,

Hooper's do. " Cloves,

Chapman's do. " Juniper,

Rush's do. " Lavender,

German do. " Peppermint,

Liquorice Ball, " Origanum,

Do. Root, " Pulg.,

Borax, " Ipecacuanha,

Arrow Root, " Magnesia,

British Oil, " Lavender Comp.

Antimony, " Jalap,

Tartaric Acid, " Oil Cajuput,

Balsam Peru, " Seneca,

" Sulphur, " Sassafras,

" Tarrington's, " Bergamot,

Batemans Drops, " Lemon,

Opodeldoc, " Rosemary,

Coccolinea, " Spruce,

Gum Arabic, " Harleum,

" Benjoin, " Turpentine,

" Guaiacum, " Worm Seed,

" Shellac, " &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19. 1f

NO IMPOSITION!

J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE

Rheumatic Compound, and

INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs. Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Eyer, Jacob Cover,

Don't McHee, Joshua Flaherty,

Elizabeth Coons, T. Fringer,

H. Rouzer, C. Newcomer.

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it.

J. WELLER'S.

Oct. 20. 1f

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,

Keel's Rheumatic Plaster,

Superior Calaisa Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter.

Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,

A superior article of Cologne,

Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. S. Keener, Baltimore.

Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,

Dr. Belz's infallible worm destroying Syrup.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.

Dr. Dwyer's Antibilious Pills,

Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,

Loos Eye water,

A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,

put up in ounce bottles,

Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. 1f

Legislative Proceedings.

PENNSYLVANIA REPORTER.

DURING the approaching session of the Pennsylvania Reporter will contain full, fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature. Competent reporters will attend regularly in the Senate and House of Representatives; and in order that the debates and proceedings may be exhibited at great length, arrangements have been entered into by the proprietors, greatly to enlarge their paper, through which means they will be enabled to keep pace with the progress of business, and present to their readers minute information on the various topics which will contribute to render the next session of the Legislature one of peculiar interest to every section of the commonwealth. The proceedings of Congress will also be regularly noticed, and no exertions will be spared to render the Reporter worthy of the continued confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

The Pennsylvania Reporter will be printed on a double medium sheet, with small type, on the same terms as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance, \$2 00

For the whole year, 3 00

WELSH & PATTERSON.

Harrisburg, Nov. 3, 1834.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

THE great and important objects that now annually come before the Legislature of Pennsylvania interest every class of the community. For more than one third of the year, the eyes of every statesman, politician and tax-payer in the commonwealth, are turned towards Harrisburg. During the session which will commence on the 2d of December next, important questions will be discussed and acted upon. The system of internal improvement and the ways and means of its further prosecution; the attempt that will be made to remodel or repeal the late School Law; the election of U. States Senator; and the nominations, by the different parties, of candidates for Governor; besides the local interests of the State, will render a Harrisburg paper interesting. On all these important topics, the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, will give the earliest, fullest and most impartial intelligence. Competent Reporters will be in attendance in both Houses, for the purpose of giving the proceedings and the debates on all important questions.

A summary of congressional proceedings, together with a variety of miscellany and news will also appear in the Intelligencer.

THE INTELLIGENCER will be printed on an Imperial sheet on the following terms:

For the Session only (twice a week), \$2 00

For the whole year, 3 00

HENRY K. STRONG.

Harrisburg, Nov. 4, 1834.

HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

THE approaching session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania promises to be one of unusual interest. The exciting questions of the last sittings of the Legislatures of the Union and of the State have been settled by a decisive vote of the people of Pennsylvania, in which they have proclaimed their unshaken confidence in the administrations of Jackson and Wolf. But a Governor of the State is to be elected in 1835, and a President of the United States in 1836, and it requires but little acquaintance with human nature to predict, that the contests for these high stations will enlist the talents and the zeal that are naturally and rightfully exercised in a free government, where a difference of opinion upon men and measures will always exist. These matters are adverted to, because the National and State Legislatures are the theatres upon which the game for power is played, and the proceedings of those bodies are, therefore, full of interest to the humble